tinacy. It must be borne in mind that in Mexico the church has done all that has been done for Mexican civilization, and in the course of its work it has accummulated vast property. On the basis of this the clergy demanced the right of a voice in the government, and found sympathy for its demands from the entire respectability and intelligence of the nation.

But as there are always discontented politicians in all republics, so there were here, and afew of the more daring demagogues formed a party, with the ostensible purpose of opposing the claims of the Clergy Party. It drew to its support the discontented, envious, disappointed, and reckless. It was embraced by the negroes, mulattoes, peons, "greasers," and the very scum of Mexican society who at once rebelled against the Government, and set up for themselves under the high-sounding name of "Liberal Party." It certainly had the sympathy of the untertified masses, but that the ignorant masses of Mexico can comprehend the word "Liberty," much less its exercise, I very much question. England and France refused to recognize the insurrectionists, but Mr. BUCHANAN made haste to do so, and in so doing he only did what England would have done, if, in 1831, when NAT TURNER rebelled, in Virginia, she had recognized him and his band as the legitimate Government of the State of Virginia. The cases are parallel. If Mr. BUCHANAN will keep "his finger out of the pie," the K.'s G. C. might, if they choose, relieve him of the embarrassments into which he has precipitated himself.

The K.'s G. C. are ready for any honorable work, not in violation of our laws, as you will perceive by the obligations herewith forwarded. A report has been circulating that 3,000 American volunteers were being enlisted for Mexico. Let me make this remark. If 3,000 men from the United States land in Mexico, they will stand on their own responsibility in less than thirty days, for there will be an immediate union of all parties to destroy and expel them. JUAREZ and his ministry will at once be without Mexican support, and if the United States required 150,000 men and four years to bring the Mexicans to terms, let not our people think that 3,000 unprovided and unsupported men can do the work in a few months. Mexico has a population of 8,000,000. She has the ability to bring into the field 200,000 men, and the character of the country would enable her to maintain an active guerrilla war for a century. Besides, let it be understood that Mexico has a national debt of $152,000,000, and an annual deficit of $17,000,000, and you will see that others besides 3,000 American volunteers have an interest in the future of Mexico.

MEXICO NEEDS PEACE! The lives of the citizens and their property must be protected—she must have a navy, a maritime commerce—her lands must be tilled, her mines must be reopened, her valleys must resound under the tramp of the iron horse—her people must be educated—her church exclusiveness must be broken up—the Press must do its work, and then will Mexico indeed be the loveliest of countries. The K.'s G. C. would be willing to do such a work for Cuba, Mexico, the Central American or South American States. But it would not invade those nations—rob and plunder the people—devastate the country and disgrace our national honor; and until something of this kind is contemplated, or attempted, I think you have no right to term us *filibusteros*. The K. G. C. is over 13,000 strong—and, what is more, the flower of the nation, including many of its best men, are members of the organization. It has the ability to command all the influence needed in its work, and if it does not benefit its friends, it certainly never will injure them. Of course, the management of such an organization is most laborious, and for this reason we cannot stop to defend ourselves from rude assaults. I feel well assured that if the editors of *The Exchange* were fully informed as to the nature of the organization, in its various departments, it would have no better advocate of its work and principles than *The Exchange*. Except to accommodate our policy, we should have no secrets in our work—a secret organization has enabled us to *pick* our men, and from our success even *The Exchange* might take a hint.

With sentiments of respect,
I remain, gentlemen,
Very truly, your obedient servant,
GEO. BICKLEY,
Commander-in-Chief American Legion, K. G. C.

COPY OF THE OBLIGATION OF K. G. C. INCLOSED IN THE FOREGOING LETTER.

"I, ——, of my own free will, do solemnly swear, before God whom I love and fear, and by the honor and fidelity of a true *Knight* of the Golden Circle, that I will keep in sacredness and from the world every secret here intrusted to me, and that I will never reveal them by word, sign or by writing, except to a brother Knight, whom I shall first try by the sign, pass word and grip of K. G. C.

Furthermore I do swear, by my faith in a living God, that I will never desert a brother Knight in any extremity or danger—that I will not wrong him to the value of one cent, nor suffer him to be wronged when I can prevent it. I will do all in my power to serve a brother Knight in any and every reasonable way. I will not slander or wrong him or his family—but I will defend and protect him and his family as I would my own name and family. I will protect and defend all helpless women and children against injury and oppression, as faithfully as if they were of my own blood.

And I swear, by the honor of my country, never to desert my Legion's flag. I will never surrender it, nor suffer it to be surrendered to any enemy, nor will I ever lay down my arms to any person or persons except to my superior officers. I will obey orders and abide by the articles of war as promulgated by my Commander-in-Chief and his staff in Council. I will not promote discord among my brother Knights, but I will cheerfully discharge every duty properly incumbent on me as a K. G. C. And if I know of any matter likely to injure this Organization I will report the same to the nearest Commanding Officer. I will march whithersoever ordered, if not in violation of my country's laws, and I will do no act of which an American should be ashamed. And should I resign, I still will keep secret the true objects of the K. G. C. upon pain of being stigmatized as a traitor and a coward. To all of which I pledge my interests, my honor and my life, before God, and in the presence of these my Brothers.

MANIFEST DESTINY.

The "Knights of the Golden Circle."

"GENERAL" BICKLEY EXPLAINS THE OBJECTS OF THE MYSTERIOUS, "K. G. C."

The Baltimore *Daily Exchange* publishes the following curious letter:

HEADQUARTERS AMERICAN LEGION, K. G. C.,
WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,
GREENBRIAR COUNTY, VA., July 20, 1859.

Editors Baltimore Exchange, Baltimore, Md.:

GENTLEMEN: Seeing in your paper of the 14th inst., some editorial remarks about the military organization denominated K. G. C., and that you are laboring under erroneous impressions, I beg to make an explanatory remark or two on certain points, and, in so doing, you are at liberty to make what use of this letter you may see fit, though I write it for your eye only, since our interest is not to be subserved by making this movement notorious.

In the outset, you could hardly take as a competent witness the word of a man who had violated the inclosed obligation. But, evidently, we have fallen into bad company, since the *Tribune* must evidently have possessed a set of papers, and, as far as stated, detailed much that was true. Since, then, you seem to have come in possession of a *receipt*—not "*scrip*"—usually issued to every man who pays his initiation fee—the small sum of *one dollar*—and a weekly tax of ten cents, which sums are altogether inadequate to the expenses of the organization; for your own judgment will reveal the fact, that the expenses of hall rent, printing, stationery, postage, &c., &c., to say nothing of traveling expenses, must be great. It was originally the intention to have raised capital by the sale of bonds based on reliable securities, but it was soon found that capital could be had in large abundance from several sources, and hence, to the members of the organization—indeed to no one—was stock sold, and no receipts would have been issued, but that we might protect ourselves from the misrepresentations of parties who might claim the credit of having assisted us pecuniarily, without having done so. Again, in case of failure, we can now demand of parties to present their receipts and reclaim their fees.

There is no opportunity for individual speculation in the organization. We are Americans, united for certain laudable ends, in the accomplishment of which every man in Christendom is interested, and those in the United States pecuniarily so.

Another mistake, which I beg particularly to correct, is the assertion that the Federal Government is disposed to assist such a movement.

I think I may safely say that the influence of the Government or its officers, *as such*, is anything else but desirable. This organization is composed of law-abiding citizens, who, even if they were themselves disposed to stretch a point to gain the end, would decidedly object to the least loose action on the part of the Government. Under a Jackson, the principles of the K.'s G. C. could be publicly carried into execution; but President BUCHANAN has his hands too full of *bad jobs* to risk a bold, daring thing; and the K.'s G. C. only ask to correct a few of his mistakes, which they are sure to do, even if it has to be done under another President.

If you would ask for the evidences of these mistakes of the Administration, I beg to cite you to his inaugural, and its sentiments—to his project of paying $200,000,000 for Cuba, and his hasty recognition of the Juarez Government through Minister MCLANE. So far as Cuba is concerned, I beg to announce to you the sense of the K.'s G. C. If the Cubans *desire* to be rid of Spanish domination, and to be a State in the American Union, on an equal footing, we will guarantee the accomplishment of her wishes. If Spain objects, as she would, then let Mr. BUCHANAN rest assured that the K. G. C. will undertake to carry through to our honor and credit, the incidental war *on contract*, and the highest figures shall not exceed $25,000,000—thus saving to the Government $175,000,000. So much for his Cuban project, which has made our name a reproach throughout the island and the mother country.

I come next to his recognition of the Juarez Government. This is a matter not well understood, and if I do not trespass too much on your time, allow me to explain. The *pure patriotism* of our governmental machinery has degenerated so much from what it was in the days of JEFFERSON, JACKSON and TYLER, that the central power is little more than a patent machine for individual and corporate speculation. The President and his Cabinet mean to be honest, but Wall-street over-reaches everything and everybody. There were parties greatly interested in certain grants of transit privileges, &c., and as Mr. FORSYTH could not and would not stoop to their advocacy before the Zuloaga Government, he was recalled and Mr. MCLANE was sent out specially instructed to recognize the Juarez Government, and then to push our claims for certain treaties, of no national importance whatever; but JUAREZ, O'CAMPO, or somebody else, has seen through the scheme, and Mr. MCLANE is politely informed that such and such things cannot be done. Whereupon Mr. MCLANE writes fiery anathemas against JUAREZ, and strongly threatens another war with Mexico! Now, we spent $300,000,000 in our last war with Mexico, when the whole job, if let out to the lowest bidder, would not have cost $10,000,000; but is it right that a powerful government should thus attempt to bully a weak one into dishonorable terms? And again, in recognizing the Juarez party as the government, in fact, of Mexico, a great outrage was done on the score of international polity. Our people have been set in a wrong light before the world, because in Democratic nations the executive is supposed to reflect the national sentiment. Mr. FORSYTH found the people of Mexico divided—as they always are—into two or more factions. One of these parties was sustained by the clergy, the landed and mining interests, the education, virtue and capital of the nation, and by the prestige of legi-